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Who Will Succeed Leo XIII.?

We have pointed out how deeply interested for political reasons are Italy, Austria, Germany and France in the arising and standing respectfully whenchoice of a successor to LEO XIII. Of ever "The Star-Spangled Banner" was incomparably greater moment to the whole of Catholic Christendom will be the decision of the Conclave from a religious point of view. Will the next occupant of Peter's chair be a man frequently forced to refuse to arise in qualified by intellect and character to uphold and extend the spiritual influence which has been so strikingly extended and upheld during the pontificate that has now come to an end?

The history of Conclaves is only too full of proofs that the members of the Sacred College have their share of human weaknesses; and that their preferences for this or that particular candidate have been often shaped by worldly motives. Nevertheless, such motives have usually off goes the national air; if a General's neutralized each other, and been subordinated in the end to a sense of tremendous responsibility. During the last four centuries, at least, the choice ultimately reached by the Cardinals in Conclave has, as a rule, evinced extraordinary wisdom, and has been justified by events. There have been times when the preeminent piety and capacity of a candidate have commanded recognition so universal the Saturday evening hop. Now here, that he has been chosen by acclamation, or, as Catholic writers would describe it, by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Even when factions within the Conclave have, for the moment, proved irreconcilable, and have therefore sought to postpone a settlement of the great policies at stake by placing upon the papal throne a man supposed to have but a very brief lease of life, they have translate in tones patriotic feelings at a sometimes builded better than they knew. Thus, for instance, in 1878, when in favor of Cardinal Pecci a rule was broken that had been observed for centuries, the rule which forbade a Camerlengo to be regarded as a candidate for the Papacy, it was because he was generally believed to have but a short time to live. He himself shared the belief; long, will run through a severely rural and is reported to have said in the Con- region. Its chief object is the transporclave to a Cardinal who voted for him, "You desire, then, to elect another HADRIAN V." The last-named Pope, it hired man will have more convenient may be remembered, reigned only thirty- access to his club and his golf links. six days. Yet, whatever may have been

with an eye single to the highest inter-

ests of the Catholic Church.

It is not impossible that at this time Curia, which, sooner than acquiesce in the immediate triumph of either, may are a wonder and a gold mine. This is prefer to postpone, by the election of an their first "exclusively agricultural" hand seem to be arrayed the friends of modern improvements. Cardinal RAMPOLLA and of the Francophile policy with which, in his capacity of Papal Secretary of State, he has been | that many of them are going to build for many years identified. On the other | sidings from the electric road into their side stand marshalled the adherents of barns. Soon they will have nothing to Cardinal Gotti, whose promotion to the ask for but a speedway for their autopapal throne is known to be desired by mobiles. Germany, and whose pretensions LEO XIII. was presumed to favor when he made him Prefect of the Propaganda. Cardinal RAMPOLLA, indeed, has no hope | public generally are indebted greatly to of attaining personally the papal chair the organization known as the Federaat the present juncture, but he naturally desires that the policy he has favored systematic sociological studies of the shall be maintained, and not reversed If he is unable in any other way to defeat the election of a candidate whose conception of a Pope's duty does not meet with his approval, he may try to defer a decisive solution of the questions at issue by securing the requisite two-thirds vote for an old and neutral Cardinal. There are two prominent members of the are presented in a way to afford the full-Sacred College well advanced in years, est attainable light on the sociological · One is Cardinal CAPECELATRO; the other is Cardinal OREGLIA. It is true that the latter is now Camerlengo, and, as such, would have been held disqualified for election previous to 1878, but the new social exploration "in New York. A few precedent established in that year might conceivably be followed. Both to him, select from its mass of statistics will however, and to Cardinal CAPECELATRO | suggest how great is its importance and there is one grave objection, namely, the belief that they favor a more accommodating attitude toward the Quirinal than has been hitherto assumed. It is certain that the selection of either would be joy- to be the largest city in the world," and fully acclaimed by the friends of the

Italian monarchy. We shall have to wait some time before learning the name of the new Pope. The Conclave will not begin until the tenth day after the death of LEO XIII., and lation by 7.3 per cent., and in the last there are grounds for thinking that the | five years of that decade the gain was session may be a long one.

Abusing the National Anthem.

It became necessary not a long time the abuse of the national flag, because it was employed by unthinking or ungard to the treatment of the national anthem. Here let us remark that our dearly beloved brethren who are in these days continually extending to us the glad hand across the sea are not at | congested Assembly district, the Eighth, this particular mement expected to fur- grew by 6.7 per cent. nish us with information as to what is

our national anthem. They have for years rebuked us gently

musical repertory similar to that occupied in theirs by " God Save the King." They have graciously and gracefully vouchsafed to instruct us to the effect that "Yankee Doodle," not "The Star-Spangled Banner," which compares favorably with the elected patriotic songs of other nations, was our national anthem. Within the past few months, too, our British cousins have adopted as one of our national airs "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." To this we have no especial objection. We are quite through with that song; if they like it, they are welcome to it.

But within the confines of our own dominions we intend to continue the use of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as our national anthem. Englishmen may by a very slight effort of their senses not only hear the tune, but see the identical banner facing the sun at any hour of the twenty-four in some part of the world.

Meanwhile, this same admirable anthem is much abused by our own people. Not a long time ago naval officers introduced on shore the excellent custom of played, but that custom is now more honored in the breach than in the observance, simply because the air is played in season and out of season, and one is order that by so doing he may enter a silent protest against the maltreatment of the song.

A tour of the vaudeville theatres, for instance, will convince any observer that the national anthem is not respected by some of those interested in such places of amusement. It is continually hammered on tuneless pianos as an accompaniment to cheap stereopticon views. If a picture of a navy vard is shown, portrait is put on, off it goes again; if a United States transport is shown in the act of coaling ship, the anthem is knocked

out once more. At the summer hotels the air is subjected to treatment even more disrespectful, for there it frequently figures as a two-step for giddy youths and merry we venture to suggest, is an opening for that simple tune which our British brethren have adopted as one of our national airs. We mean the one predicting a rise of temperature in the village after sundown. Why not use that for the two-step and let the national anthem repose in the dignified silence which belongs to it except when called forth to patriotic hour?

The Aroostook Farmers' Trolley. The Railroad Commissioners of Maine have granted a charter for an electric railroad between Presque Isle and Perham, in the great northern county of Aroostook. The road, sixteen miles tation of farm stuff, although mail and passengers will not be refused; and the

The farmers along the route have subthe reasons which controlled some scribed for most of the stock. Not a Cardinals in 1878, the result could not spade will make incision into the earth have been more felicitous had they voted | until every cent of the subscriptions is paid. With the highest respect to Mr. BRYAN'S holiest feelings, the Aroostook farmers are rich, most of them. They recourse may be made to an expedient | are not groaning under the weight of similar to that which was adopted a mortgages. They have got rich in the quarter of a century ago. There are last few years. Theirs is the "garden now, as there were then, factions in the country." The potato blossom is their favorite flower. Their miles of potatoes aged Cardinal, the definite settlement of | electric railroad. Others are projected. their respective claims. On the one The Aroostook farmers can afford all the

> It shows the pampered state of the speeders of the plough in Aroostook

Cosmopolitan New York.

Not merely the churches but also the tion of Churches for its intelligent and city of 'New York. Its statistics are gathered with a thoroughness and an accuracy from which even the Federal census might obtain a valuable lesson. Moreover, we have never seen statistics tabulated and interpreted more skilfully than are those of this federation, by its secretary, Dr. WALTER LAIDLAW. They situation to which they relate.

Last month this federation issued report prepared under the supervision of Dr. Laidlaw on its " seven years of facts which we shall now proceed to interest.

In the first place, Dr. LAIDLAW is led by these explorations to the conclusion that New York is "inevitably destined so much more rapid is its growth than that of London that the time when it shall have attained the first place will not be far in the future. From 1891 to 1901 Greater London increased in popuonly 2.5 per cent. In the ten years from 1890 to 1900 New York grew 37.1 per cent. This was an average of 3.7 per cent. annually, or nearly twice London's growth ago to take some legal action to stop in those last five years. London's growth was less in the second half of the decade than in the first, but New York's patriotic persons as an advertising was greater. The most congested dismedium. It may soon be found advis- trict in London, Bethnal Green, increased able to enact some similar law with re- | in the ten years by only one-tenth of 1 per cent., while in the five years from 1895 to 1900 only, the most congested part of New York, the lower East Side, increased by 10.6 per cent., and the most

This dense crowding of the population of New York is its distinguishing feature among the great cities of the world, and when we have asserted that "The Star- as these statistics indicate the congestion

London contains only 200.8 people to the acre. In New York there are 703 acres with over 447 people to the acre, and on 2,626 acres within its limits there was a population in 1900 of 870,459 persons. In the West Central district of London is the largest number of persons to a dwelling, 11.5. In New York there are only two Assembly districts, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh, with a lower average. Even in the Brooklyn borough as a whole the average number of persons per dwelling is nearly as great as in the most crowded district of London, 10.2 as against 11.5.

Another distinguishing feature of New York is that in the borough of Manhattan the percentage of home ownership is smaller than in any other civilized city of the world. Out of 391,687 families, only 16,316 live in dwellings which they own. Ninety-four families out of every 100 pay rent; and nowhere is the disposition to frequent changes of residence

o general as it is here. In the matter of the mixture of races in its population, New York, as we have shown before, is unique among the great cities of civilization. The percentage of native whites of native parentage in the borough of Manhattan in 1900 was only 16.9, and it has been diminished since then by the largest immigration of our history, the great mass of which, more especially the Jews and the Italians, remain in New York. Of the population of London, only a third were born outside its own limits, and of these fourfifths are of British birth.

In New York and about its waters there is gathering not only the greatest urban community in the world, but also the most miscellaneous collection of races ever known in the history of mankind

Two Honest Debtors.

The last annual report of the Hon. JOHN P. JAECKEL as Treasurer of the State of New York, which covers the transactions of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1902, contains two items of honest citizens whose sense of obligamaidens to follow in the exciting skip of | tion in money matters is as keen when | ever produced. Of the five races in the State is their creditor as it would be in case they owed a debt to an individual.

ellaneous Receipts," is this item:

THEODORE ROOMEVELT, as Governor, balance of moneys advanced to him for expenses.

refunded. No date is given in the report for the receipt of this sum. It was certainly paid later than Sept. 30, 1901, or it would day. The debtor, at the time he dis- an unbeaten horse. charged this obligation, had been nine of the State, had taken the oath of office | not less impressive. In his last three as Vice-President of the United States, races he has done, as they say, all that and had been sworn in as the President of the United States. Engrossed as he time. It is true that only once, in the trifling amount which was due to the formance in that race was one which Commonwealth. This item is proof of distinguished him as a thoroughbred the accuracy and exactness of this worthy to rank with the fleetest of his debtor's personal bookkeeping, as well predecessors. as of his personal integrity, for it is not to be believed that the Treasurer dunned him for the amount.

as follows: Inknown woman, conscience money.....

The State Treasurer might better have written "unidentified" instead of "unknown," but the meaning of the entry is clear. An honest woman had defrauded the State. She may have done it through ignorance, or because of temporary inability to meet her obligations, or inadvertently. However the fraud was accomplished, she made restitution, let us believe, at the earliest possible moment, just as the other debtor did.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S official position and the record of the State Treasury made it impossible for him to refund anonymously the money wrongfully in his possession. It was necessary that his name should appear in order that the book accounts of the State might be kept straight. Had this necessity not existed, who can doubt that he would have been as modest | Congress: in squaring his conscience and his accounts as was the improperly styled

The Ruskin of Leaf River.

We almost envy our Cook county friend, the Inter Ocean. It has discovered in its own State a new and great stylist, brilliant, exuberant, original, splendid, born to the purple. He works | he said in Congress: for the Mount Morris Index. He belongs to the world.

He went to the Fourth of July celebration at Leaf River, a name made dear and memorable forever by his manyfountained pen:

During the forenoon heaven's artillery rumbled through the cloudy vault, but, as even nature hated to throw a wet blanket over such an enthusiastic crowd of the wit and beauty of Ogle county, the loyal winds finally brushed the frowning clouds from old Sol's glorious brow, who, in his charlot of day, circumfused with his veil of light, determined once more to keep step with the drum beat of the ages and join the picturesque procession as it moved with drum beat and brass band cadency, with way ing banners, to the beautiful school yard, wher amid the twittering of birds and the rustle of the leaves of numerous loyal trees, as the shimmering sunshine fell through the numerous open spaces of the interlacing trees in broad, golden patches of patriotic glory, the exercises were opened by a timely prayer by the Rev. C. W. JAYCOX."

We may say of these processions of words what this thunderer on the Index says of the "celebrated Schiller band," that "as the silvery cadency of their harmonious sounds floated through the salubrious air, it well might have charmed another PLATO from his dreams of Elysium." And where, in the whole iterature of panegyric, eulogy and compliment, is there anything that comes within a billion miles of this " tribute to the orator of the day:

"If those sturdy heroes of the Revolution who followed Washington in his immortal crusade for liberty, and spent eight years amusing them-Spangle Banner held a position in our is increasing. The densest district of selves by twitching the item's tall to hear him roar.

could have been present on this patriotic occasion and have listened to the fervent, eloquent, patriotic witty and sensible address by the Rev. O'NEAL, they would have been amply repaid for all their sanguinary exploits and privations and sufferings at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Brandywine, Ticonderoga and Valley Forge, and would have had eluci dated to their inner consciousness by undentable

Now solemn and stately as an Egyptian temple, now airy and graceful as a Gothic spire, the peroration perorates:

demonstration the true object in achieving Ameri

" Egypt has passed away, and Assyria is but a dream, and the owl and bats make their nest in the ruins of Nineveh, while Greece sits in sackcloth and ashes, and the glory of Rome is the theme of schoolboys-but what of all that? Let the American eagle scream, for into the heavens, with unblinking eye to the sun, he still proudly clasps in his loyal talons the golden-pointed banner of the Union, pointing the serene and shining pathway to the stars."

Forever flow that golden-pointed pen!

The Waterboy and McChesney Race. Of all the great contests of famous thoroughbreds in this country the one set down for Wednesday next, in which Waterboy and McChesney will battle for the championship, is likely to be one of the most memorable. Those who recall the sensational match between Tenny and Salvator agree that even that far-famed duel will be surpassed in popular interest by the race of day after to-morrow.

"The Championship Special," as this race will be called, will possess one feature concerning which there seems to be absolutely no difference of opinion. The two horses for whom it has been arranged are the best of their age on this side of the Atlantic. Every year the turf has its idols, but almost invariably the experts differ as to which of them deserves the highest honors. In the present instance it is perfectly safe to say that no one will dispute Waterboy's title to superiority over all of his rivals in the East; and as for McChesney, he is acknowledged to be not only the greatest four-year-old seen this year interest as showing that there are two on the Western tracks, but, we believe, the best of his age which the West has which he has started during the past six weeks he has won three, and his two failures are to be logically accounted At the head of page 394 of the report, for. The first, when he was beaten by under the comprehensive heading "Mis- a head by Savable, was undoubtedly due to the fact that he was badly interfered with at the outset of the race; and when he was defeated by John McGurk in the Great Western Handicap, on July 1, he carried the tremendous weight of 134 pounds, while McGurk's impost was only 106 pounds. At New Orleans have been entered in the report of the last winter McChesney was the star of Treasurer for the year ending on that the meeting, and he emerged therefrom

Waterboy's racing career, while much months out of the office of Governor; shorter than that of his rival, has been has been asked of him, having won each was in important affairs his keen sense Brighton Handicap, has he proved this of honor compelled him to refund the ability to carry big weight; but his per-

Will McChesney be able to reduce the world's record of 2:03 1-5 for one mile and a quarter, made by Waterboy in The other item is on the page of the the Brighton Handicap? Perhaps so. report facing that upon which is re- But who knows that Waterboy isn't corded THEODORE ROOSEVELT's repay- even better than he showed himself to ment of an advance made to him. It is be on that occasion? These are the all-absorbing questions which horsemen and racegoers throughout the country would like to have answered satisfactorily.

If the weather and the track are good-and under no other conditions wi'l the race be run-the immense crowd at the Brighton Beach course next Wednesday will witness a contest long to be remembered. Will the winner be Waterboy or McChesney? The East says Waterboy. The West says McChesney, and we are told the Western enthusiasts have chartered a special train to bring them here, that they may cheer McChesney to victory. Whatever may be the result, when the judges give their decision they will crown the king of the American turf.

The "idea" attributed below by the Pittsburg Gazette to the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON is that there is no need for the enactment of any financial legislation by the next

"Speaker Cannon's idea has made a great still in national politics. He stands firm, however, and the situation is serious, as the Speaker has abundant power to prevent action if he pleases to assert it."

Why persist in insulting Mr. Cannon by assuming that he intends to use the power he may possess in the next House to prevent consideration of a remedial financial bill, or to block action on the same? Last February, when seeking votes for Speaker,

"Out of deference to people who have decided convictions as to the desirability of legislation. and from a willingness touching matters of great importance that run to all the people, I do not desire by my vote to assist in denying recognition for consideration of this or any other matter of real importance. I am not willing by my vote to be put in the position of saying that if I had the power would deny consideration to a question of its Importance."

Does the Pittsburg Gazette, or any other candid newspaper, regard Mr. Cannon as capable of making that pledge when seeking votes for himself for Speaker and then repudiating it when once securely established in the Chair?

The Opium Controversy in the Philippines. From the Medical Record.

In the Philippines strong opposition to the pro-posed granting of an exclusive concession for the importation and sale of opium has developed in several quartess. The Evangelical Union, in its memo rial, states its belief that the admission of opium con stitutes a grave economic peril, and that the opium habit at present destroys the health and efficiency of as many citizens of these islands as leprosy itself. It states that the use of the drug is rapidly spreading among the Chinese and the lower class of Filipinos and that one in five of the Chinese in the islands a victims of the oplum habit. The Chinese, on the contrary, have issued a state

ment to the effect that the use of opium is as much of a necessity to Chinese as the use of food, that while nearly all Chinese smoke opium to a greater o ess extent, not 2 per cent. of those in the islands are slaves to the drug, and that the granting of the prosed concession would put the price of opium s high as to be beyond the reach of the poorer Chinese For these reasons they desire that the concession b not granted. It is a case of two diametrically oppose

"Which is correct-'pants' or 'trousers'?"

"Trousers."
"But it doesn't seem right to say that 'his breath same in short trousers."

ANARCHIST AND ANTIQUARY. queer Developments in the Escosura Case Hefore the Paris Magistrates.

From Le Temps of July 9. M. de Valles, juge d'instruction, in the presence of M. Camille Legrand, expert, yes-terday again examined Mme. Marsy. She persists in her declaration that the greater part of her collection was bequeathed to her by le: husband, the Spanish painter, Es-

But is he dead? Mme Marsy says he is others say he is not. And as the accused refuses to give detailed and precise information about the demise of her husba the history of the inheritance, it is difficult to establish the truth. Interrogatory commissions will be sent to Spain to clear up the mystery. If they are found the three sisters of Escoussoura, who, according to Mme Marsy, live at Coruña and in a small town of Abturia, may give useful information.

A mechanical wood carver, M. Duminil, living at 8 Rue Lantiez, had asked the examining Magistrate to hear him. The Magistrate confronted him yesterday with Mme Marsy, when M. Duminil took occasion to emand from the accused the amount of bill; he had carved for Mme. Marsy two authentic Louis XVI. bedsteads, but without ornamentation, and professed not to have been paid yet.

sed denied the indebtednesss, but admitted that M. Duminil had carved the bedsteads, which, according to her, are still in the hall of the house in the Rue de Londres M. Camille Legrand has been charged to verify Mme. Marsy's assertions and to see whether the bedsteads are fraudulent or authentic.

The interview between the wood carver and his customer ended with a rather agitated scene. As M. Duminil and Mme. Marsy exchanged insulting epithets. M de Valles was obliged to cut short a meeting which threatened to degenerate into a hand-to-hand fight, by having the accused sent back to

fight, by having the accused sent back to jail.

To-morrow the Magistrate and M. Camille Legrand will go to the Rue de Londres, where they will open a safe, discovered by the expert behind a drapery, which Mme Marsy declares contains personal papers, recipts relating to commercial transactions, jewels, deeds and a sum of money. After this M Legrand will continue the examination of the 2,000 lots in the collection, one of the richest in existence in religious artisanship and in Hispano-Moresque art.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris will also soon visit the hall in the Rue de Londres, as he has learned that among the objects in the collection there are some adorned with the arms of Aragon and of Castile: he wishes to find out whether these objects have not been purloined.

Finally, it will be remembered that Mme Marsy declared that she had presented several objects from her collection to the Arts D coratifs. This has been found to be true: pieces of "Scutari" velvet, a great Louis XVI. panel, a piece of Italian make of the same period, and a gilt copper vessel have been submitted within a few days to the purchasing commission.

purchasing commission

From Le Temps of July 10. We have said that M. de Valles and the xpert, M. Camille Legrand, were to go to he Rue de Londres in order to open in Mme Marsy's house a safe discovered yesterday behind a drapery. This was done yesterday afternoon and the documents seized have made it possible to establish a fact which, in spite of Mme. Marsy's assertion, seemed doubtful till then; it is true that she was the legitimate wife of the painter Escoussoura, and that the latter, when he died, left her not only a fortune in cash amounting to more than 100,000 francs-the safe contained receipts showing that various sums exceeding this total had been deposited in different banks -but also a collection containing rare and

very valuable pieces. On the other hand, a document written in Spanish has been found which casts a singular light on the commercial association that existed between the Escoussoura household and Parmeggiani, whom other documents represent as being the favored lover without the husband's taking offence On the contrary Escoussoura would seem to have been willingly complaisant. Finally, together with printed forms and bills with the head "Louis Marsy & Co."-that is the name under which Parmeggiani lived at the house in the Rue de Londres-the Magistrates have seized the rough draft of a letter, a copy of which is supposed to have been sent by Mme. Marsy-Escoussoura to the Spanish Consul in Paris soon after her husband's death.

In that letter she said that her husband. who had died at Toledo without a will, had left her no fortune and that consequently she had abstained from having a costly useless inventory drawn up. She added that useless inventory drawn up. She added that her husband travelled a good deal and had no settled domicile in Paris, and that the few objects she had preserved had for her no value save that which attaches to souvenirs. This letter may explain why Escoussoura's sisters never claimed the inheritance of the Spanish painter and also why Mine. Marsy while carrying on a trade in ancient works, genuine or false, had not parted with all or a portion of the pieces left at his death by her husband, for fear of arousing suspicion. It may be a case therefore of alienating an inheritance.

affair is becoming complicated, it

The Summer Inspection of the Navy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Learning from THE SUN that there is a duty incumbent upon the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to inspect vessels from time to time, noting their condition and that of the tars as exemplified in their ability to propel shallops, it oc curs to me to inquire if there is any limit time which must be expended by him on any one vessel, because, at the present rate, there is not enough of him to go around. I am aware, of course that if the Sylph should be absent for a time and he Commander-in-Chief unable to inspect her for few days, the only thing to do is to await her re turn, but much time could be saved by having another vessel in readiness. To be sure, such vessels as the Mayflower and Sylph present better opportunities for inspection than a lighter with a derrick, but the latter has its uses, too, and should

Congressmen are doing their best, during the heated term, to help him out, but their mission is more in the nature of taking observations. A any rate, something must be done to provide more tors or the navy must be reduced.

Tar and Fish in Jamaica Bay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with mmenting on the great injury the refuse matter from the gas works is doing to the fishing industry of the Jamaica Bay district. I beg leave to state that I for one stand ready to assist in any way to get rid of the evil. The company in question can safely dispose of their refuse matter by burning and they could be forced to do so by law only are hundreds of local fishermen being deprived of their means of livelihood by this nuisance out the attractive features of Jamaica Bay for sailing, rowing and bathing are being destroyed. OOKLYN, July 18. JAMES F. MARSTERS.

Christian Flirting.

The present-day behavior of young people is a continual source of regret to aged travellers. 'We used to flirt when I was young. I don't say we didn't," said an old lady, a Sunday or two ago, who was travelling in a suburban train to hear her favorite clergyman preach. "I did it myself tions-"I fitrted in a Christian manner, not as girl

> Concerning a Rumor. Oh Tommy, Tommy Lipton Are you trying to deceive Your rural Yankee rivals In the nature of a Shamrock Which when she comes about In the races for the trephy

Oh Tommy, Tommy Lipton They say you have a yacht Has not displayed the swat That you are now concealing Somewhere, to serve it up Red-hot to our Reliance Contending for the Cup.

Will knock Reliance out?

Oh Tommy, Tommy Lipton Can this sad tale be true That you are not displaying The best that you can do Please show us your intents And most of all don't monkey With our young innocence

WHY SHIPS COST MORE HERE. An Ulsterman Compares the British and

the American Shipyard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A great many people wonder why it is that it costs more to build a ship in the United States than it costs to build one in Great Britain, for instance, and a letter published in the London Times of July 7, over the name of "An Ulster Workingman," and written from Belfast Ireland, where the great shipbuilding plant of the Barland & Wolff Company is located. may shed some light on the subject. Permit me to quote from the letter in question:

A fellow workman and I were in receipt of 30 shillings per week each some time ago. My fellow workman decided that he would abandon his coun try and the flag and go to a country that would do better for him, so he went to the United States of America and received 60 shillings per week right off When he was in this country, at the wage of 30 shillings weekly, his expenditure was 27 shillings, whic left 3 shillings of a margin; now, while his wages have increased by double the amount he received when in this country, he assures me that his expenditure has increased by only one-third, thus: In this country his | In the United States receipts were 30s.

celpts are weekly ... 60s. weekly. His expenditure was His expenditure weekly weekly

Margin of saving His margin of sav ing power, weekly. 24s. power weekly ... 3s. Or, in other words, for every shilling he used o save in this country, he can now save eight tional facilities provided for his children.

There is much more of interest in the letter quoted, the writer asserting that British workmen "are, without doubt, the finest and most intelligent men in the world," on which account he says "they should receive the highest wages," and he asks free traders to tell him why British workmen don't receive the highest wages.

The wages the Ulsterman gets, however, explains why it is that Great Britain is able to build ships from 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than this country can build them. Free traders in the United States desire that the economic conditions prevailing in Great Britain, as explained by the "Ulster Workingman " shall obtain here so that we can build ships here that will enable their owners to compete with British ships in the foreign carrying trade of the United States. American protectionists, on the other hand, are willing that wages in the United States shall remain double those in Great Britain, but those interested in shipping ask that the protection which our industries enjoy upon the land shall be extended to our ships in the foreign trade, so that our workingmen, both on land and on sea, shall enjoy the American standard of wages. This difference in the wages paid to American workingmen in our shipyards and on board of our ships, as compared with the wages paid in British ship-yards and on board British ships, fully explains the need in the United States of pro tection if American workingmen are to build, and American citizens are to run the ships

our foreign commerce employs. If we wait for free trade, and wages for American workingmen on a level with those paid to the "Ulster Workingman," instead of holding fast to the wages his former chum. now an American citizen, receives, some day in the dim future we may build our own ships; but the American people-and especially the American workingman-should know what it is that holds us back from build ing our own ships, and I hope that THE SUS will let the "Ulster Workingman" explain it to them, as above. ALEXANDER R. SMITH PELHAM, N. Y., July 16.

The Man From the Banks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the comments of cour correspondents upon the status of the "man from the ranks" in the United States army. Education is the factor that counts in the selection of men for the high position of commissioned officers of the army. what makes the West Point man the peer of

Also, as regards the enlisted man, he comes into the service from some high school or academy, fairly well versed in all the technical requirements of the written exemination. His military service gives him good experience. He is generally a man of fact and refinement, young and ambitious. He makes a very good second to the West Point man. Now comes a class that no one seems to have considered at all, the civilian. He comes into the army with no service whatever,

comes into the army with no service whatever, generally has but one examination to pass, and is not required to stand the ordeal of the "drill practical," which generally takes place before a board of officers and has been the heart-breaking hoodoo of many a bright young soldier from sheer nervousness.

If I am not mistaken, more than one civilian has been made a First Lieutenant of Artillery from the start, but I have yet to hear of any graduate being similarly honored. The graduate was pretty well crowded during the Spanish war, both by the civilian and the volunteer, and as to the enlisted man of the

Spanish war, both by the civilian and the volunteer, and as to the enlisted man of the Regular army, he had to do considerable side-stepping during the same period.

As to giving commissions to the old Sergeants, I do not think that many of them would care to be thus honored. Cut down the retirement bill to twenty-five years and give him a good, comfortable income. That's the way to reward the faithful old warrior. He doesn't sigh for the shoulder gtraps: all he wants is rest and comfort when the time comes. Give the commissions to the West Pointer and the "Regular army man," both young and ambitious. Cox's HALL.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In your Wednesday's edition there were reported two attempts at rape on white women by negroes in New 11 years old, in Albany, N. Y., also by a negro. I awaited your comments on these hellish crimes in view of the events of the last few weeks, but to my surprise have seen no mention at all.

Are the editors of the New York papers so used to this, the most bestial crime that exists, being perpetrated near this city, that they have no words of condemnation, or do they require it brought nearer home to them before they thrill with horror

BROOKLYN, July 18. We do not quite understand the idea that in this correspondent's mind, or the application intended by him in the foregoing com-

at this dreadful crime against our weak, defence

Prospecting in the Yellowstone Park

From the Brooklyn Eagle.
Police Commissioner Greene is with Gov. Odell the Yellowstone Park. In that place are said to be geysers that spout ink with which Mr. Odell can write his messages; geysers that shoot up chicken soup, which, when transferred to geysers that send up hot water, is appropriately cooked for food, and many other wonders of the world. It is reported that the Police Commissioner has heard of the undeveloped geysers in the park that can be induced to cast up asphaltum, which, when mixed with good intentions, would make a pavement for his purpose to become a better public

Statement by the Mayor of Ithaca

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Anent the report which appeared in your the of Thursday, July 16. I would state for theormation of the First, that the epidemic of last January was over

months ago.

Secondly, that the "Ithaca Water Board" organ zed in April with authority to expend \$750,000 for a supply of pure water, is sinking wells to veins a supply of pure water, is sinking wells to veins at least 280 feet in depth, and more are projected. Thirdly, that wells now flowing aggregate 640,000 gallons per day; an amount which will be greatly increased when pumps are attached.

Fourthly, that with a Board of Health of more than usual efficiency, composed of our best citizens, with artesian water largely used for drinking and cooking purposes, together with the fact that no expense has been spared to make this city the cleanest in the United States, gives me warrant for saying no city can be safer as a place of residence or to visit than is Itaca at this time.

George W. Miller, Mayor.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 18.

To Enforce Good Order on Western Ball Fields. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Apropos of

the rowdy crowds at ball games out West, would it not be a good plan to serve such towns as the players themselves are penalized? Whenever the nome crowd intimidates the visiting players by home crowd intimidates the visiting players by cowardly or any sort of rough tactics, games scheduled to be played in that city should be transferred to the home grounds of the visiting team. This would insure the good behavior of this rowdy contingent, since owners of home clubs would see to it by enforcing stringent rules among the tougher class of "fans," who are usually the betting crowd. NEW YORE, July 18.

NEW ROYAL ACADEMY RULES. Fresh Restrictions on the Number of Works

That May Be Exhibited LONDON, July 10 .- Seventeen years ago the Royal Academicians, galvanized by a widespread agitation of unusual vehemence and duration, set themselves seriously to consider whether they ought or ought not to make some reduction in the number of works they allowed any outsider desirous of contributing to their annual summer exhibitions to submit to their selection committees.

Times without number as the years colled on the question was debated and considered, statistically, practically, theoretically, artistically, always seriously and always inconclusively. Thus it seemed quite a hazardous venture when THE SUN. some months ago, published a prediction that after this year the number of works allowed to be sent in by any individual. whether Academician or outsider, would be much diminished.

However, the prediction is now verified. and any Americans who may contemplate sending works to future Royal Academy exhibitions should note that the outsider's chances are henceforth reduced from eight to three. If they follow on the path trodden first by John Singleton Copley and Benjamin West, and now by Abbey, Sargent and Shannon, as soon as the academic mantle descends upon their shoulders they will find themselves entitled to hang. no longer eight, indeed, but still six of their productions annually upon the walls of Burlington House. And once there, it may be added, all six, good or bad, are quite

likely to be sold at satisfactory prices. In effect, this new restriction, imposed by the Academicians on themselves, means very little. With the occasional exception of Sargent and one or two other portrait painters, no Academician sends more than six works annually, and few are in the

habit of showing as many as that. Thus in their case the limitation is but as it were, a slight blush on the academic cheek, a pretty evidence of modesty accumulated during seventeen years. The Royal Academy, like all others, is ever more sparing of its blushes than of its cheek. In the case of the outsiders, the new restriction should have good results. Few prominent outsiders ever think of submitting eight pictures to the selection committee. The many who send in the full number are chiefly amateurs, more or less incompetent, who hope, and not without good reason based on precedent, that one at any rate of their daublets will somehow slip into the exhibition.

The lightening of the selectors' labors will, of course, enable them to consider such pictures as come before them with their faculties of discrimination in better working order, and it is hoped that the outcome of this may be an average of artistic merit somewhat higher than the one at present characterizing Royal Academy exhibitions.

Hon. Tim Woodruff, Alliterator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: A suave statesman from the Park Slope lets slip a series of soothing sounds! I quote from THE SUN of this date: STRACUSE, July 18. - Former Lieutenant Governor

Woodruff returned to town this morning and was asked about his candidacy for the Governorship He said : That's unbottled hot air. It's a space filler for the newspapers during the dull spell. It is out of season, asinine, malapropos, idiotic, silly and strictly out of order. It is the sort of pitiful polit

ical pulling which pretty nearly gives me a pain. It illustrates the insanity of the ingenious incu-bator of idiotic ideas in the dog days interim. Such a boom would be ossified long before it was old enough to even ogie at the nomination. His alliterative spout spontaneously sput ters and sparks like the spirited stars. so many sapless syllables. It is due to a fasciculated fancy feasted on flummery.

With dulcet and harmonious breath he makes the rude sea grow civil with his song! And the rhetoric is so unstudied! Fine words! I wonder if they came without

BROOKLYN, July 17.

POLITICAL NOTES.

During the first Cleveland Administration, Secre tary Bayard was continuously at the head of the State Department, Secretary Endicott of the War Department, Secretary Whitney of the Navy De partment and Secretary Garland of the law department as Attorney-General. There were in the Treasury and Interior departments and in the office of Postmaster-General.

The term of Mayor Capdevielle of New Orleans expires in November and a lively municipal con-test is indicated. New Orleans has expended \$15,000,000 for sewers. It has improved its school 315,000,000 for sewers. It has improved the same has a \$3,000,000 investment in waterworks and a property valuation of more than \$150,000,000. Its city debt, however, continues large and the problem of a numerous and often needy colored population makes difficult there many questions of taxation not found in most Northern cities.

The Maryland Legislature which will assemble at Annapolis on Jan. 6 will contain more m than any of its predecessors. The census of 1900 increased the membership by four Delegates and the amendment to the Constitution, ratified at the election of 1901, made a further increase of one Senator and six Delegates. These will come from Baltimore. The membership of the Senate will consist of one from each of the twenty three countles and four from Baltimore, twenty-seven The House will contain 101 members twenty four from Baltimore and seventy seven

from the counties. The assessed value of Governors Island texemp from taxation as Federal property) is \$5,500,000; of the Post Office, \$19,000,000; Barge Office, \$540,000 the Army Building, \$700,000; the Wall street Custom House, \$3,150,000, and the Assay Office and Sub-Treasury on Wall street, \$5,150,000. The City Hall Park is valued at \$25,000,000 and the Brooklyn Bridge at \$18,500,000, though originally its cost

Michigan is one of the few Western States which adhere to the custom of holding a spring election for Supreme Court Judges and Regents of the State University. At this year's contest the Repub-licans had a majority of 40,000, which was more than the majority for Gov. Bilss at last years election. At the spring election of 1901, however,

the Republicans carried Michigan by 95,000 plurality There will be in the next House of Representatives seventy-seven veterans of the military or the naval service in the civil war, of whom forty seven

served in the Union army or navy. The proposition submitted to the voters of New Hampshire in March to strike out the word "evan gelical" and insert the word "Christian" in its place in the State Constitution and to strike out the word 'Protestant" and insert for it "all religious sects and denominations," received a plurality of the voice cast, but not the required majority, which is twohirds. In all 16,611 votes were east in favo

this amendment and 15,727 against it. Kentucky is one of the States which will hold an election this year for Governor and Maryland is another. Both States choose their Governors in the year next preceding the Presidential election, and ough both are very close and from their geographi cal position on the border line between the and the South should exercise large influence, contests in them are deemed by politicians to of small account. In 1899 Kentucky went Rept can on the face of the returns canvassed bu Democratic in the Presidential election in the following. In 1899 Maryland went Democrati the Governorship but went Republican in the Presidential election in the year following Both States have now Democratic Covernors, in the Congress elections of last year the united publican vote in Maryland was 100,054 and the united Democratic vote 91,546. There were cast

the State 5,069 votes. The Climbers. More men would climb Fame's ladder. And scale its dizzy height, If they could climb the front steps When coming home at night.

favor of Prohibition candidates for Congress